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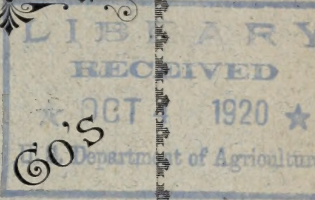
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ESTABLISHED 1885

INCORPORATED 1888.



THE SHERMAN NURSERY CO'S

DESCRIPTIVE

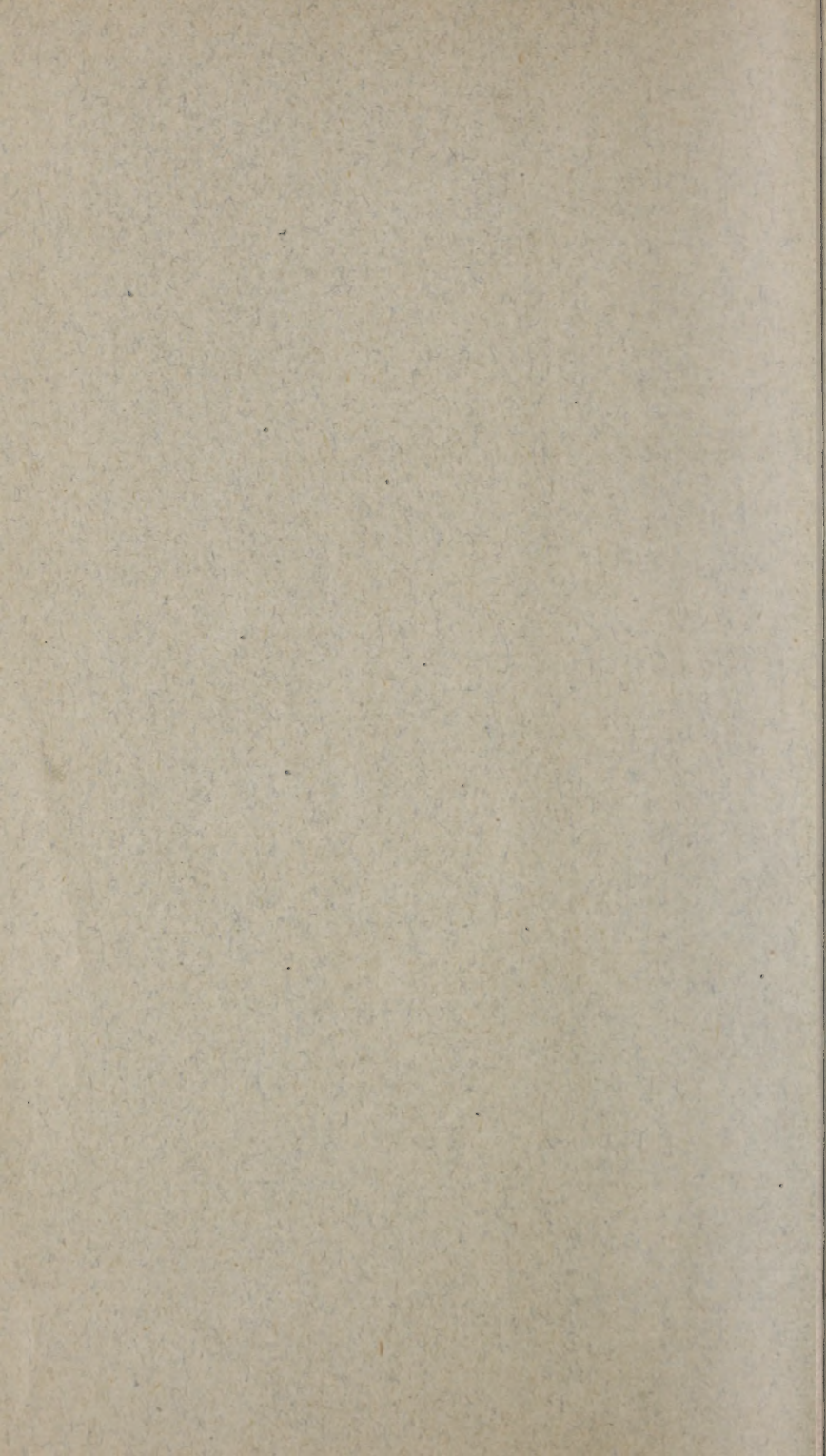
CATALOGUE OF FRUITS

ORNAMENTAL TREES

SHRUBS, BULBS, ETC.

1893-4.

CHARLES CITY, - IOWA.



E. M. SHERMAN, Pres.
B. SHERMAN, Vice-Pres.

M. B. SHERMAN, Sec'y.
S. F. FARNHAM, Treas.

—❖THE❖—

Sherman Nursery Co's

DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE OF FRUITS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, BULBS, ETC.

—❖1893-4❖—

Charles City, = = Iowa.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE WOULD say that we do not come to you with the hoary head of antiquity; were not established in the year one, nor were we established in the year 1801, but what we do have to say is, that since our establishment we have been up and doing.

We have been hard at work sifting from the old and well-tried varieties the best, and gathering from the new those worthy of cultivation. Our climate is a trying one, and we sincerely believe that situated as our grounds are on the open prairie of Northern Iowa, we are prepared to furnish as hardy trees and plants as can be procured anywhere. We have spared no pains to get and keep our stock entirely pure, and we are determined to give our customers just what they buy. We do not claim to handle the cheapest stock, nor do we wish to handle poor goods at any price, but we are determined that no firm shall handle better goods, and we believe that in the end good goods will prove the cheapest.

We wish to thank those who have been our patrons for their kindness, and to those who are needing stock we would say, if you will give us your orders we will do our utmost to please you.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Please read this before making order.)

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations:

1st. All orders should be sent as early as possible to insure prompt attention, as it is our rule to execute them in the order in which they come to hand.

2d. All orders should be legibly written out on a separate sheet from letter. This will save us much trouble, and at the same time prevent mistakes.

3d. When particular varieties, age, sizes, etc., of trees, plants and shrubs are ordered, it should be stated whether other varieties, ages, sizes, etc., may be substituted in case those ordered cannot be supplied, as it occasionally happens that orders cannot be filled as purchaser might wish, and we never allow substitution on our grounds without the expressed permission of the purchaser.


4th. Our trees and plants are all carefully labelled and packed in the best manner for safe transportation to any part of the country; for this a moderate charge is made, but no charge is made for delivering goods to railroad or express office.

5th. It is requested that parties designate railroad or express company by which they wish goods shipped, and if to be shipped by freight we would also request that they designate the route. We pack in such a manner that all nursery stock will go safely by freight, but if strawberry plants or small evergreens are to be transported long distances, we would advise parties to have them shipped by express. In all cases, however, the goods are at the risk of purchaser after leaving our hands, and if delay or loss occur the transportation companies and not we must be held responsible. If, however, goods do not arrive in proper time after party ordering has received notice of shipment, and we are notified, we will trace them up and do our utmost to secure prompt delivery. We can ship over the C., M. & St. P. or I. C. R. R., and can transfer at short distances to the B., C. R. & N., C., St. P. & K. C., C. I., C. & N. W., M. & St. L. and M. C. & Ft. D. The American and Adams express companies have offices here.


6th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by remittance for amount of bill, or where parties wish goods sent by express, C. O. D., at least one-half of the bill must be paid in advance.


7th. Our customers are requested to notify us immediately if anything is omitted from their bill, so that ample amends can be made, and we request in all such cases that parties return with said complaint the shipping tag which was attached to their package.


THE PACKING SEASON.


 The Spring packing and shipping season usually opens here about the 1st of April, and continues into the month of May. The planting season is not regulated by any particular month or day, nor by the state of vegetation where the planting is to be done, but *by the condition of the trees to be planted*. Hence, trees can be sent with safety from here to localities several degrees South, even if they do not arrive until the ordinary transplanting season in that locality has passed. In the autumn, we usually commence digging and packing the first week in October and continue until the freezing of the ground, say middle to end of November.


Summer Apples.

 Astrachan Red.—A large red apple, covered with a thick bloom, very handsome; good, though rather acid. The tree is hardy, a free grower, with large foliage and a good bearer in some sections. The fruit is highly esteemed on account of its fine appearance and early maturity, August 15th to 25th.


 Early Harvest.—Fruit medium to large; pale yellow, with a mild flavor. Tree, a moderate erect grower and a good bearer. A beautiful tree for both orchard and garden. It ripens from August 15th to 30th.


 Red June.—Tree, a free grower, good bearer and hardy in the South and West; fruit, fine quality, dark red and ripens in August.


 Tetofsky.—A slow, upright grower, with few branches. Tree one of the very hardiest, leaf very large and glossy; fruit, yellow, sometimes splashed with red and covered with a white bloom, juicy, sprightly acid and ripens early in August.

 Yellow Transparent.—Tree of Russian origin, a good grower, a young and abundant bearer; fruit medium size, round, and when fully ripe pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; season, August 5th to 15th.

Fall Apples.

 Alexander.—A hardy tree but rather a shy bearer of very large, red showy apples; fruit not better than medium quality. Season, September and October.

 Charlimauff.—A tree of German origin; fruit large and strongly resembling the Duchess of Oldenburg, but more conical and of better flavor. Tree very hardy; fruit ripens in October.

 Duchess of Oldenburg.—A large, beautiful apple; roundish, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for dessert. Tree very hardy, a fair grower, and a

young and abundant bearer. September.

✓ Fameuse or Snow.—A medium grower, rather spreading as an orchard tree; medium hardy, injures badly in some sections, but has plenty of vitality, and will stand and bear many years after being badly injured. Fruit dark red with flesh snow white; one of the finest dessert apples; season from November to January.

✓ Gideon.—This tree originated with Peter M. Gideon, of Excelsior, near St. Paul, Minn. It is a cross between the Blue Pearmain and our common crab apple. Mr. Gideon says: "The tree seems to be as hardy with us as any of the crabs." Fruit medium to large, with blush on sunny side; season, November and December.

✓ Haas.—An upright tree of rapid growth; fruit large, striped with red, and of poor quality. In this latitude tree can only be classed as fairly hardy. Tree is an abundant bearer, and on account of color sells well; season, October.

✓ Iowa Beauty.—A seedling of Golden Russett; tree very hardy and more beautiful in form than Whitney No. 20; fruit nearly white splashed and striped with red; season, September and October.

✓ Longfield.—Mr. I. S. Freeborn, of Richland county, Wis., says: "It will bear a bushel of apples sooner than any tree that I ever planted." Medium hardy, fair size, red on sunny side; one of the best of the Russians in quality. October to December.

✓ Plumb's Cider.—Tree much valued in some parts of Wisconsin and Central Iowa, but not quite hardy enough for most places in Northern Iowa. Fruit medium size, conical shaped, striped, with red on light green ground; a good dessert apple; season October and November.

✓ St. Lawrence.—Large, round; streaked red and greenish yellow; quality moderate; a productive and popular market apple in Canada. Tree a free grower; season, October.

Winter Apples.

✓ Ben Davis.—A tree highly esteemed in the West and South; fruit conical shape, large, striped, and of fair quality; one of the best selling apples; season, late winter.

✓ Golden Russett.—Medium size, dull russett, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh, greenish, crisp, juicy and high flavored; tree a *vigorous* grower, with light-colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; hardy, bears well, and is extensively grown in Western New York and Wisconsin. November to April.

✓ Hybernal or Orsimi.—This tree is more hardy than Duchess; a vigorous grower with spreading top; a tremendous bearer of large striped apples. The fruit is a good cooking apple and keeps well into December. There is no better tree for our farmers to plant.

✓ Jonathan.—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; a

moderate grower; shoots, light-colored, slender and spreading; very productive; one of the best varieties for either table or market. November to March. Too tender for the North, but much esteemed in the West, East and South.

✓ **Malinda**—Tree originated from seed sown in Northern Vermont. It is a moderate growing, crooked, scrubby nursery tree, but does better in Northern Iowa than almost any other late keeping winter apple. Tree is perfectly hardy here and bears extremely well; fruit about the same size and color as the old yellow Bellflower; flavor very mild acid; one of the very best of baking apples. Season, April to July.

✓ **McMahon**—A very large, white winter apple of Wisconsin origin. Tree a vigorous grower and very hardy.

Mann—Medium to large, deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid; upright grower; an early and annual bearer and late keeper. January to April.

Northwestern Greening—Tree of Wisconsin origin, a vigorous grower and considered very hardy in that section; fruit large, of greenish yellow color, and remarkable as a keeper—fruit of 1884 and 1885 having been exhibited side by side.

Patten's Greening—This variety originated from seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. As a nursery tree it grows very crooked, but makes a fine spreading orchard tree; it is a better bearer than the Duchess and quite as hardy; fruit about the same size and shape, but green in color; a fair eating and an excellent cooking apple. Season, December to February. X

✓ **Pewaukee**—Origin, Pewaukee, Wis. Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous. January to March.

✓ **Roman Stem**—A moderate growing tree and one of the hardiest winter apples of first quality that can be grown in this section; fruit of medium size, whitish yellow, sprinkled with russett; flesh tender, juicy, rich; a very fine dessert apple; season, January to May.

✓ **Salome**—From Illinois, and especially valuable for its prolific bearing and long keeping. Medium, roundish, conical; pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped with dark red and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Tree is round-headed, has tough wood; large, thick, leathery leaf. Fruit hangs tenaciously to the tree and withstands winds that scatter other varieties to the ground. January to June.

Tallman Sweet—One of the hardiest sweet apples; a good bearer; fruit of medium size and very sweet; an excellent baking apple; season, December to March.

✓ **Wealthy**—Originated near St. Paul, Minn.; a vigorous growing tree, very hardy and an abundant bearer; fruit large, nearly red, sub-acid and of

first quality. G. W. Wheaton, one of the oldest fruit growers in Northern Iowa, said of this tree that if he were to plant a market orchard of 1000 trees, he would plant 999 Wealthy, and when asked what the other would be, he said he would plant that Wealthy, also.

All things considered, it is a hard tree to beat. Season, November to April.

Wolf River—A large, showy, red apple, of Wisconsin origin; a remarkably good market apple in some sections, but not quite hardy in Northern Iowa, except in favorable locations. Season, November and December.

Walbridge—The worst fault with this tree is that it is a tardy bearer, when it arrives at bearing age it bears well and the fruit is highly prized, as it keeps late in spring; fruit medium size, sub-acid, striped with red and yellow. Season, March to May.

McIntosh Red—Large, roundish, skin mostly covered with bright red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, sprightly, very good; a handsome apple of fine quality; tree vigorous and hardy. November to February.

Crab Apples.

Briar's Sweet—A very crooked, scrubby growing nursery tree, but a very hardy and handsome orchard tree, perfectly free from blight and an annual and abundant bearer; fruit about the size of Hyslop or Transcendant, very sweet and with little or no crab taste. Season, September.

Hyslop—A very late keeping, dark red crab of large size; tree an abundant bearer, vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. Season, Nov. to April.

Minnesota—A very bushy growing tree but free from blight and perfectly hardy; fruit nearly as large as Fameuse; light yellowish green, with tinge of red on sunny side. Season, November and December.

Martha—This tree originated with Mr. Peter Gideon, of Excelsior, Minn., who says: "It is from Duchess seed, a rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in tree, a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit we ever grew; a medium size, a bright glossy yellow, shaded with light bright red, a mild, clear tart, surpassing all other apples we ever grew for all culinary purposes and fair to eat from hand. Season, October and November."

Strawberry Crab—Fruit medium, highly colored, exceedingly tender, mild acid, fine eating or cooking; tree hardy, fine grower; two weeks earlier than No. 20.

Transcendant—A vigorous grower and abundant bearer, but blights badly; fruit medium size. Season, early August.

Whitney No. 20—A beautiful growing tree and one which bears young and abundantly; fruit of good size, conical in shape, red and yellow striped, flesh crisp, sub-acid, and very fine eating, no crab taste whatever; it is really a small apple and should be classed as such. Season, September.

Yellow Siberian—Tree a vigorous grower; fruit small, conical shaped, and ripens in September.

HANDLING TREES.

DIRECTIONS FOR WINTERING.—When trees are procured in the Fall, select a dry place where water will be well drained off during the winter months; then dig a trench a little longer than the trees to be heeled in, with the lower end about two feet deep. Dig the trench broad enough to contain the trees when spread in a single layer; then remove all packing material from about the trees and spread them out in the trench. When this is done, sift in fine dirt until all the open spaces are filled among the trees and roots and they are covered several inches deep, then tramp firmly and fill up the trench, mounding up the dirt so that the top will be covered at least four inches deep and the roots about two feet. Care should be taken to remove all material from the trench and its vicinity which might serve as nests for mice.

LAND ON WHICH TO PLANT.—Land on which trees are planted must be well drained, and land with clay sub-soil is the best. It should be well subdued and prepared about the same as for corn, but with deeper plowing.

TREATMENT OF FROZEN TREES.—If trees are received frozen or during freezing weather do not open the packages, but place in cool cellar until frost is entirely out, then plant, or heel in.

PREPARATION OF TREES FOR PLANTING.—In preparing the trees which are to be set, cut back about half last year's growth; and if roots are cut very short a sharper pruning than this will be found beneficial. It is also a good plan to prune away all portions of roots that are mutilated, and if trees are dug in the spring the ends of the roots, which have been cut in digging, should be cut with a sharp knife, so as to leave surface in good growing condition. When trees are procured in the Fall, roots should be pruned before heeling in as they will then heal during the winter.

PLANTING TREES.—In planting trees the holes should be dug large enough, and with edges lower than the center, so that roots will lie in their natural position. Place the trees in the hole, straighten out the roots and sift in fine dirt, raising the upper roots with the hand as this is being done, so that when tree is set it will be as nearly as possible in the same position in the ground that it was before it was dug. When roots are well covered tramp ground firmly, and if very dry turn in a pail of water, and when this has settled away, fill in the hole and tramp again, but after tramping, a covering of dirt should be spread over the tramped surface to prevent baking. If, however, the ground is reasonably moist the watering can be dispensed with.

CARE OF TREES.—After trees are planted keep the land tilled as long as

is possible. Corn is one of the best crops to grow in an orchard, as trees need cultivation about the same length of time in the season as corn, and after corn is laid aside the less the land is disturbed about the trees the better. When it becomes necessary to seed down the orchard, seed to red clover and mulch heavily with coarse manure about six feet around the tree, and if the mulched space can be padded up each spring, so much the better. *Never pasture the orchard.*

REMARKS.—We have not aimed in the above to give full directions for handling trees, but only a few of the main outlines. The above directions will also apply to the handling of Pear, Apricot, Peach, Nectarine, Quince, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberry, Mulberry, H. B. Cranberry, Juneberry, Weeping Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses and vines.

Pears.

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor. A *vigorous*, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September.

Duchesse d' Angouleme—A very large, greenish, yellow pear, somewhat streaked and spotted with russett, flesh white, very juicy and rich. Season, September and October.

Flemish Beauty—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, *vigorous* and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October.

Kieffer—(Kieffer's Hybrid)—Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with Bartlett or some other kind. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very *vigorous*, and an early and great yielder. October and November.

Winter Nellis—One of the best early winter pears; medium size; dull russett, melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly, flavor. Tree a *slender straggling*, but free grower. Bears heavy crops regularly. It must be top grafted to obtain good trees.

Apricot.

Alexis—Large to very large, yellow with red cheeks; slightly acid, but rich and luscious; tree hardy and abundant bearer. July 15.

Alexander—An immense bearer; fruit of large size, oblong, yellow, flecked with red, flavor sweet and delicious; tree hardy; one of the best. July 1st.

J. L. Budd—Of large size, white with red cheek; flavor sweet, juicy, extra fine; a hardy strong grower and profuse bearer. The best late variety. August 1st.

Russian—These trees are variable in fruit and season. All of the above are of Russian origin, and we would advise people wishing apricots to order of the above sorts.

Peaches.

Alexander—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree *vigorous* and productive; ripens two weeks before Hale's Early; one of the largest and the best of the extra varieties, and valuable for market as well as for home use.

Amsden—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, very good; ripens at the same time as the Alexander, and appears to be nearly, if not identical.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree exceedingly vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the popular varieties. Beginning of September.

Crawford's Late—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive and good; ripens about the close of peach season. Last of September.

Foster—Originated in Medford, Mass. Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Earlier than Early Crawford; very handsome; free.

Hale's Early—Raised in Ohio; medium size; flesh white, first quality; ripens middle of August.

Hill's Chili—Medium size; oval; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh half melting, sweet, of medium quality. Esteemed in some localities for market on account of its productiveness.

Saunders—Another fine, early peach, ripening with Alexander or a few days before; flesh white, juicy, half-melting, sweet.

Wonderful—Originated in New Jersey. Large to very large, uniform in shape and size; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine and crimson. Flesh yellow, high flavored and firm; bright red at the pit, which is small and parts freely from the flesh. Ripens in October and keeps well.

Nectarines.

Early Violet—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and high flavored; free-stone. Last of August.

Red Roman—Greenish yellow and red; flesh greenish yellow, rich and good; freestone. September.

Quinces.

Apple, or Orange—Large, roundish, with a short neck; of a bright golden color. Tree has rather slender shoots and oval leaves; very productive. This is the variety most extensively cultivated for the fruit. Ripe in October.

Angers—A strong, rapid growing sort.

Plums.

De Soto—Tree perfectly hardy, a regular and abundant bearer; fruit medium size and of fine quality, color light red; ripens very early. This tree is liable to over bear, and if very heavily loaded, fruit should be thinned.

Gorman Prune—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. September.

Hawkeye—This variety is a native of Iowa, perfectly hardy, and fruit is as large as Lombard. Season, September.

Lombard—A very large, dark colored plum, well adapted to the eastern states and the mountains of the west.

Minnesota—A very vigorous tree, but in most sections a tardy bearer; fruit good size, light red. Ripens late in September.

Pottawattamie—A variety which originated in Southwestern Iowa; is of Chickasaw origin, medium size, ripens very early.

Rockford—Tree originated near Rockford, Iowa, and has the appearance of being related to the European plums, although perfectly hardy in this latitude. The fruit is dark purple, of fair size, very thin skinned, and with no astringency; very rich and one of the very finest plums grown in Iowa for dessert use. The tree bears very young, stands drouth better than any other known sort, and yields an enormous crop of fruit. We believe this the coming plum for the northwest.

Weaver Plum—This remarkable plum was discovered near Cedar Rapids, growing on the old camping grounds of the Musquakie Indians. Flesh firm, rich, juicy, with a flavor resembling the apricot; stone free. Early bearer, hardy and very productive.

Wolf—Tree vigorous and hardy; fruit good size and fair quality for eating from hand and hard to equal for cooking purposes.

Yellow Egg—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive. Valuable in the east and mountain section of the west. Season, end of August,

Cherries.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in the East, South and West.

Early Richmond—Fruit fair size, red, sour. Tree a good bearer.

English Morello—Large, dark red, acid, tender, juicy and rich; tree dwarfish, and in this section one of the hardiest of the old sorts.

Mt. Morency Large—A fruit much larger than the E. Richmond; red, acid, and an extremely fine canning fruit. Tree very vigorous.

Ostheim—A tree said to be of Russian or German origin, very hardy,

having stood the test well up into Minnesota. Fruit good size, very dark red, acid. This promises to be a success in all of our northern states.

Wragg—Rather a dwarfish tree, a good bearer; fruit light red, and late.

Grapes.

Champion—A large grape, of medium quality. Its chief value consists in vigor of plant and its earliness, rendering it a valuable sort to plant where the season is short.

Concord—A large, handsome grape, ripening in latter part of September; very hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country, and is one of the most popular market grapes.

Delaware—A small, amber grape of first quality, usually selling in the market from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than Concord; vine very hardy; season a little earlier than the Concord.

Empire State—Bunches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish to oval; color white with very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick, white bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight taste of native aroma, continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy and productive; ripens very early.

Green Mountain—Originated in Vermont. Vine said to be hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit white, skin thin, pulp tender and rich; ripens early.

Janesville—A grape of Wisconsin origin, perfectly hardy in this section without protection; clusters medium size; berry large but rather sour for eating from the hand; a good grape for canning purposes. Ripens very early; vine very productive.

Lady—A white grape of medium size and extra fine quality. Vine rather a slender grower; season same as Concord.

Martha—A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardiness. Bunch of good size and berry large, of pale green or light color; sweet, juicy, sprightly. Ripens with the Concord.

Moore's Early—Cluster medium size, berry quite large and dark; season about two weeks earlier than Concord. A vigorous grower and abundant bearer; vine very hardy. Highly prized for its earliness and hardiness.

Niagara—Said to be a cross of Concord and Cassady. Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin, whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet, not quite equal to the Concord. Before it is fully matured it has a very foxy odor, which disappears, to a great extent, later. Vine vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord. All things considered, probably the most valuable white grape in cultivation.

Pocklington—A seedling of the Concord. Bunch medium to large, generally shouldered; berry large, roundish, light golden yellow when fully

mature; flesh pulpy, juicy, of fair quality; vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive; leaves large, tough and downy; ripens after the Concord. It will require favorable seasons and good locations to ripen it satisfactorily in this region.

✓ Worden—This is, beyond question, the best black grape known. It is a seedling of Concord, ripens about ten days to two weeks earlier, and is fully equal to it in quality. It is a vigorous grower and much better bearer; in some places said to out yield Concord two to one.

REMARKS.—The soil for the grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best grape vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis; stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good strong vine, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November following cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back within four or five feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower wire of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow, train them up perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth wires of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second wire of the trellis.

During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered and the vine has shed its foliage, the cane should be cut back to two buds of the old wood. The following spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. After the vine has undergone the fall pruning, it should be laid upon the ground and covered to protect it through the winter. Grape vines should be top-dressed in the spring.

Currants.

- ✓ Black Naples—A vigorous plant; fruit very large.
- ✓ Cherry—A very large, red currant, with short clusters; a vigorous plant and one that bears well if planted on strong land and well cultivated.
- ✓ Fay's Prolific—The largest currant known; clusters long and color dark red, fruit very uniform in size.
- ✓ Long Bunch Holland—A strong, stumpy growing plant, which grows to an immense size. The plant does not bear young, but yields enormous crops; berry large, clusters long, color red.
- ✓ Red Dutch—One of the best of old sorts. A vigorous plant; bears well.
- ✓ Victoria—Fruit, medium size and bright red; clusters long; season late; a vigorous grower.
- ✓ White Dutch—This is probably better known than any other white currant; bears well.
- ✓ White Grape—A very large berry, nearly sweet and of the best quality; highly esteemed for table use. The best of all white kinds. Plant on rich soil.

REMARKS.—Plant in well drained land and mulch heavily.

Gooseberries,

- ✓ Downing—A seedling of Houghton. Fruit large, two to three times the size of Houghton; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy, good; plant vigorous and prolific; excellent for family use, and very profitable for market.
- ✓ Houghton—A vigorous grower; branches rather slender; very productive; not subject to mildew; fruit of medium size; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender and good.
- ✓ Industry—A large red, hairy English currant; fruit rich and agreeable; rather tender here, but succeeds well in the East and in some sections of the West. A good grower, but subject to mildew.
- ✓ Smith's (Smith's Improved.)—Grown from the seed of Houghton; fruit large, oval; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet and very good; plant vigorous, hardy and productive.

REMARKS.—Plant gooseberries on good, strong land, and keep them well cultivated or heavily mulched.

Raspberries.

Raspberries may be planted either in the fall or spring, but when planted in the former season it is a good plan to mulch the ground with manure when plants have fruited, the old canes which have borne a crop of fruit should be removed in the fall; it is also best to thin out the weaker canes, leaving only five or six strong stalks in a hill. These should be laid down and covered lightly with leaves, straw or dirt; the latter is the best,

as it lessens the liability of injury from mice. In summer season, when canes have grown to about three feet, pinch off the top; this will make them branch and increase the bearing surface.

✓Cuthbert (Queen of the Market.)—Medium to large, conical, deep rich crimson; very firm; a little dry, but sweet and good, nevertheless. Very hardy. Season medium to late; unquestionably *one of the best varieties for market*.

✓Golden Queen—Large; beautiful amber color; firm and of fine quality; plant vigorous and remarkably productive.

Gregg—One of the most valuable varieties of the Black Cap family; fruit very much larger than the Mammoth Cluster, but not quite so good in quality; ripens some days later; hardy, a vigorous grower and great yielder.

✓Ohio—A variety of the Black Cap, much esteemed for drying; plant hardy and prolific; fruit of good quality.

✓Older—A new Black Cap of large size, which originated in Buchanan county, Iowa. Thought by some who know it best to be the best of the black varieties.

✓Pitt's Seedling—A variety which originated in Northern Iowa; one of the very hardiest of plants; fruit very nearly if not quite as large as the Gregg and of much finer quality; very productive and a rank growing plant.

Shaffer's Colossal—A very dark red berry of large size; a strong growing plant and a good bearer. Does not sprout from the root. One of the very best of red varieties.

✓Souhegan—A hardy plant and good bearer; color, black.

Turner—One of the sweetest of berries; bright crimson in color and perfectly hardy; a good bearer.

✓Tyler—A new and very early berry, jet black; resembles Doolittle in size and quality; very prolific and hardy.

Blackberries.

Plant, tend and winter same as raspberries.

✓Ancient Britton—This has been much planted for many years in Wisconsin, and has proved one of the most profitable fruits for market growing. Plant hardy and very productive; fruit large and sweet; ripens late.

✓Early Harvest—A very early berry of medium size.

✓Snyder—One of the hardiest and best known sorts grown in the West; fruit large and good quality when fully ripe; very vigorous and productive; ripens but little later than Early Harvest.

✓Stone's Hardy—One of the lowest growing blackberries; plant very hardy; stands well in Minnesota.

Strawberries.

The best time to plant strawberry plants is, beyond question, the spring of the year. They will succeed well when planted in August, if the season is wet and we have frequent showers, but usually they are a failure planted at that time. Late fall planting is seldom a success.

Strawberry plants should be lightly covered in the fall with some light litter; probably there is nothing better for this purpose than rye straw, and prairie hay ranks next. Care must be taken not to use material that will mat down and smother the plants and fill the land with weed or grass seed. In the spring of the year when frost is mostly out of the ground and plants begin to start, this covering should be removed.

For best results varieties marked Pistillate should be mixed in planting with some staminate or bisexual sort.

Bubach—Fruit large and handsome, roundish, conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage, and very productive; succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use and near by market. One of the best of the later introductions. Season early to medium. Pistillate.

Charles Downing—Fruit large, conical, pretty regular; scarlet; firm, juicy, sweet, rich; plant vigorous and productive; a very valuable sort for family use and for market; like the Wilson adapted to a great variety of soils; season, medium. Bisexual.

Crescent—Medium to large; pistillate, conical, slightly depressed at the apex; color bright scarlet; flesh soft; sweet; plant very vigorous and hardy, and for productiveness has scarcely an equal; very profitable for home market; season early to late.

Green Prolific—A very hardy, strong, vigorous, pistillate plant. Fruit large, round, uniform; orange scarlet color, good quality, valuable for near market.

Jessie—A very large berry of the very finest quality. We know of no finer berry for home use. In some sections it has proved a wonderful bearer, while in others it does not seem to do as well. The plant is very vigorous and with a large, dark green leaf; flowers bisexual.

Red Jacket—A very large, round berry, with deep seed pits; color dark red, fruit fair quality; a good shipping berry, and one of the best fertilizers for Crescent. Plant bisexual, large and vigorous, with rough leaves, bears well.

Sharpless—A berry which brings the best price in Chicago market, on account of its size and quality. Have seen specimens of this berry that would measure two inches in diameter; fruit of irregular shape and very sweet; plant large and vigorous, but blossoms are easily killed by frost; does best in rather moist, rich soil. Blossoms bisexual.

✓ **Wilson**—One of the best known berries, fair size, broadly conical, smooth, deep red; a fine berry for shipping; flowers bisexual

✓ **Warfield**—Found by B. C. Warfield, of Southern Illinois. Probably a seedling of the Crescent. It is a great market berry wherever known, and I hear nothing but praise of it from all sides. It is not immensely large, but its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor, combined with good size make it exceedingly popular. It speaks for itself wherever it goes. Its blossom is pistillate.

✓ **Windsor Chief**—The plant is a healthy grower, perfectly hardy, and a great bearer. It holds its size to the end better than most varieties. Blossoms pistillate. Fruit very large, roundish; color rich glossy scarlet; late in ripening; flesh firm and of fair quality.

Miscellaneous Fruits.

✓ **Dwarf Juneberry**—Fruit hard to distinguish from blueberry or huckleberry. The shrub grows about four feet high and bears annually an abundant crop of fruit, which ripens in June.

✓ **High Bush Cranberry**—Bush closely resembles the snow-hall; perfectly hardy as far north as St. Paul, Minn. This shrub bears extremely well; color of fruit bright scarlet; hangs in clusters; ripens in fall and will hang on nearly all winter. It makes a very fine jelly of beautiful color. The plant is highly esteemed both for fruit and ornamental purposes.

✓ **Lucretia Dewberry**—Fruit much resembles the blackberry, but very much larger; an enormous bearer; plant runs on the ground and needs same winter protection as blackberry.

✓ **Russian Mulberry**—A very rapid growing plant; bears well; fruit sweet, variable in size and color; leaf dark green and of very different shapes; some are birch shaped, others cut and notched as much as any of our oaks, and in as many different shapes as all the varieties put together. Will stand almost any amount of drouth.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—A very early spring vegetable that ought to be more extensively cultivated. Any soil, thoroughly enriched with well decomposed manure is adapted to its culture. For garden culture plant rows two feet apart and one foot in the row.

Linnaeus Rhubarb—The very finest variety of pie plant: very large, early, tender and fine.

Evergreens.

The only trouble in handling evergreens is allowing the roots to get dry. The sap of these trees is resinous, and if allowed to dry it hardens and closes the pores of the wood and thus stops the circulation and kills the tree. Very little exposure to hot sun or drying winds will sometimes do this. Great care should be taken in planting to keep goods from exposure to either sun or wind, and they *must be kept moist*.

American Arbor Vitæ or White Cedar—This tree is very unique in its habits of growth, the leaf gradually hardening and forming the wood of the tree; habit upright; much inclined to branch and form more than one trunk; one of the best trees for ornamental hedging.

Balsam Fir—Tree conical in form; foliage deep green on upper surface and silvery on lower surface. A very symmetrical tree and very beautiful while young, but inclined to shed its small branches and become scrubby and naked before it arrives at any considerable age.

Golden Arbor Vitæ—Same form and habit as the American Arbor Vitæ, but with bright yellow foliage on new growth.

Irish Juniper—Foliage same as red cedar; top very narrow and symmetrical; color silvery green; one of the most beautiful of evergreens, but tender in this latitude.

Norway Spruce—Conical in form; color bright green; foliage sharp and prickly. Stands crowding well; an excellent tree for wind breaks and ornamental purposes.

Scotch Pine—One of the most rugged of all evergreens; a very rapid growing tree and one which will stand almost any climate. We know of no tree that will compare with it for wind break purposes on our open prairies.

White Spruce—We consider this the most beautiful of all the spruce family. In shape it differs but little from the Balsam Fir, while young, but is broader at the base when large. The foliage is finer than that of the Norway Spruce and of a silvery green. Tree extremely hardy, of moderate growth and holds its beauty longer than any other evergreen known to us.

White Pine—A rapid, upright growing tree; foliage fine and soft to the touch. The most ornamental of pine trees and excelled by none for timber purposes.

Weeping Trees.

Camperdown Elm—Grafted six to eight feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.

Cut Leaved Burch—Tree tall and slender with pendulous branches. The bark of this tree is silvery white, foliage dark green, glossy and beautifully cut. We regard this as the most attractive of all upright growing weeping trees. Have seen branches cut from this tree five feet long and only 1-16 of an inch in diameter at the base. This tree will stand any kind of exposure; it is *perfectly hardy*.

Kilmarnock Willow—A variety of the Goat Willow or common Sawow. Grafted five to seven feet high upon the Comewell stock, it forms, without any trimming; an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. Not quite hardy here.

Mountain Ash—A pendulous weeper, of irregular, rapid growth; sometimes planted in the center of small arbors and trained about it as a vine.

Wisconsin Willow—The hardiest of all weeping willows; grows very large, with long, slender, drooping shoots; a magnificent tree in the mountain region of the West.

Shade or Ornamental Trees.

Box Elder or Ash Leaved Maple—A very rapid growing tree while young; does not get very large and is quite bushy; leaf same form as the ash.

Catalpa Speciosa—A very stumpy, rapid growing tree, highly recommended for post timber; leaf heart shaped, light green and very large. Some specimens are not entirely hardy in this latitude, and are inclined to cut back, for this reason. We consider that its principal value here is as an ornamental tree. It bears large tresses of beautiful flowers of light lilac color, sprinkled with brown, very fragrant.

Double Flowering Plum or (Prunus Trilovia)—A native of China. The flowers resemble our Flowering Almond, but are much larger. The clustering of the flowers are also similar, but the tree grows much larger and is quite hardy.

Hop Tree or Wafer Ash—A small tree, seldom growing over twelve feet high, perfectly hardy, leaf three lobed, dark green and glossy; seed enclosed in a circular wing, which hang in clusters; it has a strong hop smell very peculiar.

Horse Chestnut—The American tree, better known as Buckeye. A native of Ohio. Tree very hardy, of upright habit; a beautiful lawn tree. Fruit smooth of a beautiful brown color; very unique.

Hard Maple—A rather slow growing, round-top tree, known to many by the name of sugar maple, one of the best of our shade trees.

Laurel Leaved Willow—Leaves in color, texture and shape, resembling the laurel. Tree round-topped and of rapid growth; perfectly hardy.

Magnolia Acuminata (Cucumber Magnolia).—A beautiful, pyramidal growing tree, attaining from 60 to 90 feet in height. Leaves six to nine

inches long, and bluish green; flowers yellow tinted with bluish purple; fruit, when green, resembling a cucumber; hence the name. Hardy in this latitude.

European Mountain Ash—A fine, hardy tree, head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with great clusters of scarlet berries.

American Mountain Ash—A tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and darker colored berries.

Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash—A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. One of the finest lawn trees.

Sweet Chestnut (American).—A very stately tree, leaves lobed, four inches long by one and a half inches broad, slightly notched and beautiful. Fruit, the common chestnut and sold on our markets.

Soft or Silver Maple—The common soft maple of the West, with red bark and leaves white on under side.

Tulip Tree—A magnificent tree of pyramidal habit, much resembling the hard maple; a native of the central states; leaves fiddle shaped and light green; flowers much resemble the tulip.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple—It is a variety of the Silver-leaved, and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees, with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially deeply and delicately cut. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface. It ranks among the most interesting and attractive lawn trees, and may be easily adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree necessary as well as a willow.

White Elm.—The native white or water elm of our forests; too well known to require description. The most beautiful of all shade trees for this climate.

Forest Trees.

Under this heading we handle of the trees already described as shade trees, Box Elders, Catalpa, Soft Maple and White Elm, in addition to those described below.

Green Ash—Or what is commonly known in the West as White Ash. This tree is especially valuable in arid regions, as it stands the drouth better than almost any other tree.

Black Walnut—Too well known to need description. The lumber of this tree is becoming immensely valuable. We were informed by one of the leading furniture manufacturers of this state, a short time since, that the best grades of black walnut lumber could not be bought for less than \$250 per thousand feet.

Black Locust—The common White blossomed locust, much valued in the mountain regions of the West.

Butternut—A most valuable nut tree; we have known them to bear at seven years from the seed.

Black Cherry—This is the common black cherry of our forests; a most valuable timber tree. Its lumber is quite as valuable as black walnut.

Cottonwood—The tree we handle is the common cottonwood, which grows along our rivers.

European Larch—Tree similar to Tamarac, but of more rapid growth. It also grows to a much greater size.

Hedge Plants.

Arbor Vitae—Much used for clipped hedge. For description see evergreens.

Barberry—A perfectly hardy shrub, much used where a low-clipped hedge is wanted. The stalks are covered with three-pronged thorns; the frame work of the leaf also terminates in thorns, which extend a little beyond the leaf. In June the shrub is loaded with very pretty, though small, yellow flowers, and in fall with bright red berries, which are very attractive. The fruit in quality much resembles the cranberry and is highly prized by some for jelly.

Honey Locust—A very thorny tree of large size; it can, however, be kept down by clipping, and when closely set makes a perfect fence. Tree hardy.

Osage Orange—A tree much planted through Illinois, Missouri and Southern Iowa, and in those sections it is probably the best tree for the purposes; not hardy in this latitude.

Flowering Shrubs.

Althea or Rose of Sharon (Double Flowering)—There are many varieties of these plants with a great variety of habit. They belong to a Hybiseus family, and are not hardy in this section, except where well protected. They bloom very freely in August and September, and flowers vary much in color among the different varieties.

Euonymous, Wauhoo or Strawberry Tree—One of our native shrubs; it seldom grows over six feet high; symmetrical; leaves oblong, dark green and glossy; fruit similar to bittersweet.

Flowering Almond—A low shrub with leaves similar in shape to our wild plum, but a little more pointed; flowers very double. We grow two kinds, one with red and the other with white flowers.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—Very hardy; grows from six to ten feet high; loaded in August and September with large spikes of flowers, ranging in size from six to twelve inches; color white.

Japan Quince. D.—Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion

in the early spring. One of the best shrubs in the Catalogue. Not quite hardy here.

Lilac White—The common white lilac.

Lilac Purple—Also very common.

Lilac Persian—A native of Persia; rather a small plant, seldom growing over six feet; foliage small; flowers bright purple; a profuse bloomer.

Purple-Fringe or Smoke Tree—From the South of Europe. Much admired shrub for its curious fringe, or hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer.

Purple-Leaved Barberry—An interesting shrub, growing three to five feet high, with violet purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful; very effective in groups and masses, or planted by itself.

Spirea Billardi—Rose color flowers in spikes. In bloom nearly all summer.

Snowball Tree—A well known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May.

Syringa or Mock Orange—A vigorous growing, hardy shrub, from six to ten feet high; blossoms pure white; a very profuse bloomer; have seen this shrub twelve feet high so loaded with bloom that they were bent to the ground; leaf large and dark green.

Tatarian Honeysuckle—A woody, upright growing shrub, with pink flowers and deep green leaves; blossoms in June; blooms profusely.

Weigela Rosea—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.

Roses.

All roses in this latitude need winter protection, and in this list where roses are classed as hardy, we mean hardy with winter protection.

African Black—A moderate growing, hardy, profuse blooming plant; flowers very dark purpleish red, almost black.

Baltimore Belle—A climbing rose, a little more slender in habit than P. Queen; flowers freely; color light pink, fading to white.

Bride, free—A sport from Catharine Mermet. Pure white large, fine form, very fragrant, free bloomer, admirably adapted for forcing. Not hardy out of doors.

General Jacqueminot—A probable seedling from the Hybrid China, *Gloire des Rosamanes*. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant and of excellent hardy habit; forces well.

Gem of Prairie—A cross between the Prairie Queen and Hybrid perpetual; a half climber and hardy; rose a little lighter than the P. Queen, and very beautiful; blooms freely.

Harrison's Yellow—The old yellow Scotch rose, well known by all; very hardy and a profuse bloomer.

John Hopper, free—A seedling from *Jules Margottin*, fertilized by *Mme. Vidot*. Bright rose with carmine center; large and full. A profuse bloomer; standard sort; hardy.

Madame Plantier—One of the hardiest of white roses and a rank growing plant; a profuse bloomer; flowers medium size.

Marechal Niel—Beautiful deep yellow; very large, full, globular form; sweet scented; free flowering; one of the finest yellow Tea-scented Roses yet introduced; a good climbing rose for indoors.

Marshall P. Wilder—Raised from the seed of *Gen. Jacqueminot*. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; color cherry-carmine, much like a light colored *Marie Baumann*, or a shade deeper than *Marie Rady*, and very fragrant. In wood, foliage and form of flower, it resembles *Alfred Colomb*, but the seedling excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. It continues to bloom profusely long after the other Remontants are out of flower. In brief, it may be described as an improved *Alfred Colomb*, and as good a rose as has been raised by anyone. It is undoubtedly the finest of its color.

Papa Gontier—One of the most beautiful of red house roses; the outer side of petals is a dark rose color, shaded with yellow; reverse side crimson; semi-double buds large and long.

Pearl des Jardins—Much resembles the Marechal Niel in flower, but more double; a good grower and free bloomer; very popular.

Prairie Queen—A well known and much admired climbing rose; a rank grower and profuse bloomer; flowers large, double, and red. Have known plants of this variety to have over one thousand blossoms on at one time. Probably the best climbing rose for this latitude.

Red Moss—Stalks, flowers and buds covered with fine thorns, much resembling moss.

Seven Sisters—Named from clusters of flowers which it bears; flowers medium size, light rose color, double. A climbing rose of medium growth.

Sunset Tea—A sport of the Pearl Des Jardins, differing from the parent plant only in color, which is a tawny shade of saffron and orange; very beautiful.

Victor Verdier—Bright rose, with carmine center, a very fresh shade of color; not fragrant; free bloomer; wood very nearly smooth.

Weeping Rose Tree or Standard Rose Tree—These are briar stalks, on which have been budded numerous varieties of Tea and other tender and choice roses. They should be planted in boxes or half barrels and sunk in garden for summer season, then lifted and set in cellar for winter before severe freezing in fall. They bloom very freely.

White Moss—Same as red moss, except in color.

REMARKS.—In planting roses the canes should be cut back to within a few inches of the ground; if this practice is followed parties will find that

their roses will not only live better, but that they will grow much faster and bloom better than where all the wood is left.

Lilies.

Lilies are among the most beautiful of flowers, but they need planting on well drained soil, and if fertilizers are used it must be well decomposed.

Auretum—Very large with gold band along center of petals; much spotted with brown, very fragrant; blooms in August.

Candidum—Small; bell-shaped, perfect white; fragrant; very hardy; six to eighteen flowers to one stalk; flowers in June.

Lemon Lily—Profuse bloomer, bright lemon yellow; long, narrow leaves; blooms in June.

Longiflorum—Long, trumpet-shaped flowers, very similar to Easter Lily, and classed by some as the same; blooms in July.

Lily of the Valley—Low plant; flower stalks about six inches high, with small, cup-shaped white flowers along the stalk.

Rubrum Lancifolium—From Japan; medium size; light rose color, spotted with dark brown; petals curled. Perfectly hardy.

Tiger Lily—Very common; color orange salmon, spotted with dark brown.

Gladioli—Common red; flower red with brownish yellow throat.

Lemoine's Seedling—Petals do not curl back as in the above; throat much darker than the body of flower; main color light to dark rose.

Vines.

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia—The common five leaved ivy or Virginia creeper.

A. Veitchii. *Japan Creeper*. *Boston Ivy*—Leaves smaller than those of the American, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. The plant is a little tender while young, and requires protection the first winter; but once established there is no further risk. It grows rapidly and clings to wall or fence with the tenacity of Ivy; the foliage is very handsome in summer, and changes to crimson scarlet in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rockeries, etc., no plant is so useful. For the ornamentation of brick and stone structures, it can be specially recommended.

Bitter Sweet—A twining vine of very rapid growth, and waxy green, single lobed leaf; bright scarlet berries; perfectly hardy and very beautiful.

Jackmanni—Large, intense violet purple; remarkable for its velvety richness; free in its growth and an abundant and successive bloomer.

Clematis Henryi. (*Anderson-Henry*.)—Very large, fine form; free grower and bloomer; creamy white.

American White, (*Viginica*.)—A very rapid growing and hardy plant; seeds furnished with long, plumose, downy tufts; flowers small white.

Clematis Coccinea—Small, bright, coral red; inverted bell-shaped; open but little; very peculiar; hardy and attractive.

Trumpet Flower. Bignonia—Scarlet, (radicans.)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

Wisteria Blue—One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size. Has long, pendulous clusters of dark blue flowers in May and June and in autumn.

White American Wisteria—Flowers clear white; bunches short; free bloomer.

Herbaceous Paeonias.

We handle only the common red and White of this class.

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